





# BANGOR WHIG.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1838.

## WHIG NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

EDWARD KENT.

### The Whig Room

Is open at all times, Sundays excepted, where our Whig friends, in town and country, are respectfully invited to call. The Room will be daily supplied with papers from abroad.

### THE AROOSTOOK AGAIN.

The following letter from Dr. Holmes has just come to hand. It contains many interesting and valuable facts, and will be read with interest. Too much credit cannot be given to our present Whig administration for the efforts they are making to develop the Agricultural and other resources of the State, and it only remains for the people to say whether such praiseworthy efforts shall be carried out or not in the bud.

Gentle Settlement, Aroostook River, June 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR, I believe that I informed you in my last, that I was about going up the St. Croix, at my rate I have been up, and returned to this place last evening. What circumstance gave the name of St. Croix to this stream, the Chronicle of the Aroostook do not inform me, but whatever it was, or whether given by Jesuit or Began, that is the cognomen by which it is now known and by which, in all probability, it will always be known. It enters the south side of the Aroostook in No. 10, 5th Range, directly opposite the Goss farm, and is crossed near its mouth by the contemplated Aroostook Road. The fact of the road crossing here, and it being the point where it also strikes the Aroostook, gives it some little importance. For the most part of the way to its source the water is somewhat quick, though we found it pretty good doing with our batteau and birch, until we came to township No. 9th, 5th Range, where we found Falls. Here Mr. Pollard of Old Town is erecting Mills. It is a very good site, as far as water power is concerned, but the land in the immediate vicinity is rocky and hardly suitable for culture. There is good land however, not far off. This site is about three miles from the road. In the East part of this township is a fine village of hard wood growth, which, since we came down, we have attempted to examine, and got part way to it, but found it necessary to wheel about and seek a shelter. At first, as has been the way of it since we commenced our pilgrimage, a few clouds made their appearance, and there followed a deluge of rain sufficient to put a stop to the progress of any body not absolutely amphibious. I know not whether you "in the world" have such copious showings from more to night as we do, if not, we should like to spare you a moiety of what falls to our share here in the wilderness. Continuing our way up the St. Croix, we came into No. 8, 4th Range, belonging to Massachusetts, and here are some fine first rate Mill privileges, and also a goodly stock of timber already cut to your hand and a plenty more standing if application be made soon. Its long continuance in either position is extremely problematical, more especially as Aroostook lumber brings, as I am informed, from eight to nine shillings more per ton, at Fairfield and St. Johns than other kinds. The land on the banks of the stream in this township is flat and swampy, and you pass over quite a long reach of comparatively still water before you get into the lake, when you find some handsome swells on the East and S. East sides, coming down to the water's edge. At the outlet of this lake on the right as you go up, is a small point of slate rock jutting into the stream. Here the lovers of good trout can have rare sport.

The fish here are by no means particular as to the "ways and means" of coming to their ends, whether by fly tackle, a la mode, or by the unsportsmanlike apparatus of a hook and string or an older bask and a junk of pork for bait. This proved to be quite an interesting spot to all of us, and I believe every one of the party, during the short time we were here, found business to suit his taste. Our friend Capt. S. delighted himself with cheating the poor fish out of their existence, by throwing an artificial fly before their eyes and flaying them ashore. With his head surrounded with stimpsons was equally successful with the more substantial lure of clear pork, swinging them with his bean pole of a rod through mud air by main strength. P., who is an old rat for lumber, was peeping about and apparently very satisfactorily engaged in taking a census of the tops of the huge pines that, perhaps for centuries past have towered above the other growth. You may know by the look of his eye some of them will live the ground ere many years more pass away. Joe was besting the fifth in search of Otter slides where he might hereafter set his Kungsee hegan, and your humble servant found some minerals and a rare plant or two which he begged to bring away with him. Nor were the mosquitoes and black flies idle, for they made game of the whole company and the way that they "blasted" can be much more keenly felt than described. The rains and the warm weather have brought them out in myriads and unless you keep your hands beating a double tattoo about your face and eyes, your blood must run, "no mistake." The day was so that they have never known them, and from the short but lively experience that we have had of their operations, we feel an disposition to dispense their word. The principal sources of this stream are in

townships No. 7 of the 5th Range and No. 7 of the 3d Range, and it is an excellent stream to run timber down, as the waters more or less right for the most part of the way, and below the lake it is of uniform breadth, say from 10 to 15 rods. It is also very free from obstructions. The branch in No. 7, 5th Range, goes up to within 10 or 15 miles of Houlton and the settlers often come up this way when they visit that town. By clearing out the stream one might go in boats to within a few miles of the Belfast Academy township, and New Limerick. I am also informed that some of the branches of the Mattawamkeag are not far off, although I cannot myself tell what the distance is. I mention these facts, because a knowledge of every avenue to this region is important, as it tends to exhibit the chances that Nature has given us for internal navigation, by clearing and improving and connecting our streams. Whether these improvements will ever take place heaven only knows, but this I know, unless a mighty change shall come over the spirit of our people, the day will not arrive till long after you and I are mingled with the dust. And yet what is to hinder setting about the business immediately? The extra prudent man will say, lack of funds, but it verily seems to me that common sense would save us a lack of faith in the feasibility of the thing and a lack of enterprise in the community. I do not believe that the Lord has made, in any other State, nay, in any other territory of like extent in the wide world, so many opportunities for internal improvements of this kind, as in Maine, and yet we quietly close over them, waking up occasionally to wonder at the enterprise of others, and abuse the Almighty for giving us a long winter now and then, and make that an excuse for becoming crimped again. It is time to rouse up, for we have been the "sleepy hollow" of the Union long enough. If you Bangoreans wish to ensure eternal prosperity to your city, all you have to do is to unite to a man, follow out the designs of nature, and, by connecting and improving the streams above you, make yourselves the focus where they will all meet and pour their treasures into your lap. There is no mistake about it. You have built up a goodly city, but my word for it, you must turn to now, and build up the country to support you, or you will soon have more tenants "To let" than you have at present. I suppose you will call this a digression, and I think it is. I will therefore quit abusing you and get back to the St. Croix. On descending the stream below Pollard's mill site, you find some fine meadow grounds on low intervals. Here are some small islands on the margin of the river which, with the adjoining shores are covered with a heavy growth of Blue point. By casting your eyes upon the map you will perceive that the river runs through a part of No. 10, 5th Range, but the meadows I believe are in No. 9. This township (No. 10) is now being surveyed by Mr. Gardner, under the direction of the Surveyor General. The southerly part of it is composed of swells of land of hard wood growth, and is good land. There are also some strips or belts of intervals of moderate width, on the river. The northerly line passes through a "Caribou bog" of little value, but there is also considerable pine timber of medium quality in the N. West part. The field notes of the surveyors will however give you a more particular detail of it than I can. It is not one of our first rate townships, but in consequence of the road striking the Aroostook here, it will, as I have once before remarked, be a place of some importance, at least until more roads are made.

On our return we found several individuals from different parts of the State who had come in to look for lots to settle upon, and we were informed that some who had come in, had also taken up the line of "quick-time" back again, considerably disappointed with appearances and prospects, and that too after staying but one night in the place and that a rainy one. I know not by what rule they can make up a judgment upon some hundred townships in such a short space of time. A person coming here to explore for the purpose of locating himself should take time for it and not be in a hurry. He should also exercise cool and dispassionate judgment and examine all the circumstances for and against this or that place. He must think also before he starts from home that although the road is cut through, it is not turpined up within 20 or 30 miles of the Aroostook, and that the men now to work upon it cannot finish it to the river for a year or two. He must also make up his mind, if he comes here, to endure for a time many privations. If he has not courage to do this, he is not the man for a pioneer. A man coming here to settle should have a little capital to keep himself alive, till he can make a clearing and get a crop, and a large fund of Enterprise, Industry and Economy. If he has none of these last requisites he has no business here. He had better stay where *Alas* Houses are more plenty. Many who have come in and taken time to look around have selected lots and gone to work with a determination and resolution which will assuredly lead them to competency and independence in a few years. It is a very warm day, and in spite of the mosquitoes I have spun a "long yarn" as a sailor would say. Chase has gone down with Dr. Whipple, not exactly to Egypt but to *Persepolis* for bread. I shall therefore borrow a *quintilla* in his stead, and steer for the Umquolques to-morrow.

Yours, &c. E. HOLMES

Steamboat disasters. Among the steamboat disasters which have occurred within a few months, are the Royal Tar, 39 lives lost, the Ben Sherrod, 100, the Monmouth, 400; the Ben Franklin, 100; the Home, 103; the Cronch, 130; the M-rille, 125; the Washington, 30; and the Pulek, 120.

THE CITY CELEBRATION of our National Anniversary yesterday, went off, we have no doubt to the satisfaction of every good citizen. The day was ushered in by the discharge of cannon and the ringing of bells. At 12 past 10 o'clock, a procession was formed at the Bangor House, which proceeded to the Oak Grove, near State Street, where, after the usual exercises on such occasions, a very able and appropriate oration, replete with high and ennobling sentiment, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. HOOK before the numerous audience there assembled. We are unable, for want of time and space to speak of it as it deserves, and we can only say that it was received with unbounded applause. The Declaration of Independence was well read by Wm. PAINE, Esq.

The following Hymn, composed by FRANCIS BRILLI, Esq. of this city, was sung with fine effect to the tune of Old Hundred.

The silver trumpet pealing swell,  
Gathered the tribes of Israel,  
Its long and solemn notes of praise,  
Proclaiming glad and festive days

To hallow this proud hour of joy.  
No claron a breath do we employ,  
With melody of heart and voice,  
We at our jubilee rejoice.

Not with vain boasts and senseless mirth,  
We celebrate our nation's birth,  
With sacred song, and chastened glee,  
We herald its nativity.

Father of all in mercy rain  
Thy blessings on this broad domain,  
From civil broils and war's red hand,  
Unshook keep our favour'd land.

Our star of empire, in the blood  
Of foul rebellion a whelming flood,  
Let it not wink its glorious light  
Quench'd in a disunion's murky night.

Lord! as in olden times thy grace  
Was shower'd on thy chosen race,  
So let thy power on us descend,  
Till fleeting time itself shall end.

The companies which performed escort duty presented a very fine appearance. The Washington Guards, commanded by Master Hayes, spoken of by us a few days since, received a beautiful Standard from the young Ladies. It was presented by Miss SARAH McRUER, who delivered a very neat and pertinent address, which was responded to by Master JOHN A. J. KOME in an animated and patriotic style. We had intended to insert the address and reply, but they are necessarily omitted for want of room.

The basest and most unblushing attempt at fraud and deception that ever came to our knowledge may be found in the last Bangor "Democrat." First it copies an extract from the Whig in which we say "that if the whole people of this State are not satisfied with the Locofocism of John Fairfield, we would refer them to his recorded vote in favor of the Sub-Treasury bill." To this extract is added a few dignified and characteristic remarks of the editor of the "Democrat." Then follow the yells and nays, and prefixed to them are these words:

The following are the yells and nays on the vote rejecting the Independent Sub-Treasury bill. This caption gives a false view to the question. The question was, "shall this bill pass," &c., on this question being put FAIRFIELD and DAVEN voted yea. The Democrat makes it appear by placing the above caption over the yells and nays, that they voted to reject the bill. Was there ever a more base attempt made to cheat the people? Let the honest men of all parties answer.

We do not wonder that the friends of Mr. Fairfield should wish to conceal from the people, his vote on this most destructive, but daring project of the administration, but we do wonder that men professing to be honest, should resort to so barefaced a trick for that purpose.

The Eastern Argus says that the Bank of Westbrook was feloniously entered between Saturday night and Monday morning, and robbed of about \$3000 in current money and specie.

The last Democrat alias the Post, has fulfilled all prediction, and now raves with all the violence of a maniac, uttering incoherently "conervative," "democratic," "whigs," "turncoat," &c. Its demise is anticipated soon after the September election.

Important advantages of emigrating West. "The West is the place for promotion," said a Yankee in a letter to his mother. "I arrived here yesterday, and two hours after, I was made judge of a horse race, and to-day I saw a live horse."

The Prince de Joinville has carried home in the Hercules a whole museum of curiosities, natural and artificial, and among them, a whale boat and all its appliances, built by Mr. Coffee, of New Bedford. It is described as a most beautiful specimen of American workmanship, and was ordered by Louis Philippe, as a model for French boat builders. Boston Transcript.

London is said to contain on an average 30,000 thieves, 20,000 beggars, and about 10,000 professed gamblers. A pretty fair assortment.

Important fact. The whole number of cabin passengers in the packet ships, sailing from New York, who have lost their lives by disasters since 1817, 21 years, is 42, viz. 24 in the Albion, and 20 in the Carac.

## By This Morning's Mail.

Correspondence of the Whig & Courier. WASHINGTON, June 29, 1838.

### House Army Bill

SENATE. Buchanan's and Webster's financial projects.

In both Houses, the day has been a busy one, yet not such a one as to furnish matter for interesting detail, at any great length.

In the House, the Army Bill occupied the whole day, (excepting a little bit of Mr. Adams's Texan speech,) until late at night. The bill passed substantially as it came out of Committee, increasing the army about three thousand men. I will send you a copy thereof as soon as printed. It has been warmly discussed, disputed inch by inch, but carried by a good vote at last. The only one of your delegation who has taken a part in the debate has been George EMMES of Kennebec, who has gone for the summer, not only by voting therefor, but making several spirited speeches, at different periods of the debate, in favor thereof. Mr. Cushing distinguished himself in the same way.

In the Senate Mr. Buchanan's new Sub-Treasury project was carried as a substitute for Webster's, by two majority. The question then recurring on the whole, Buchanan's also went by the board, by eight majority. Symptoms of returning sense. Whig thunder wakes these people up, gradually though they are hardly yet quite wide awake. The time will come.

Wright gave notice of his intention to-morrow to bring in, from Finance Committee, a proposition to repeal the anti-five dollar note section of the deposit act of 1836. Here is yet more prints of Whig thunder. I like Webster's plan, in a very little differing form. Oh, they will be quite awake ere long. SENECA.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1838.

The Senate having rejected Webster's proposition, last night, by two majority, and Buchanan's by eight majority, this morning Wright brought in from the Committee of Finance, what was substantially Webster's original plan to repeal the disabling and restricting 5 dollar note clause of the Deposit Bank Bill of 1836.

A conversation as to the state of the country, and its dread of this eternal tampering with currency matters, took place between Wright and Webster, after which leave was given to bring in the proposed bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second, at this time, which was done.

Mr. Webster objected to some parts of this bill. It did not remove the disqualifications of all the deposit banks, under the deposit act of 1836. It would relieve but few of those banks in the country, which had been depositaries, especially in New York and New England. It only affected, he said, the receivability of certain denominations of money hereafter, but did not relieve those banks that were disabled by circumstances, under the operation of the deposit act of 1836. He offered an amendment, by way of effecting both these reliefs at the same time to come in as a second section.

This amendment being offered, Mr. Strange rose and commented on the boasts which he said Mr. Webster had made of the triumphs of the opposition in the Senate. He said he himself felt that he was, indeed, disgraced and degraded now. But it was not by the strength of the opposition alone he felt degraded and disgraced by the action of his own friends. And here he made an attempt to rally his Party, by a trumpet-toned vociferation of his own disgrace and his own degradation. Yet he said, (in these very words) that though he had been defeated, yet he was not beaten quite, and if he was trampled in the dust, still he would crow, with his adversary [a laugh]. Yes, sir, I will crow. And "crow" he did, like Chanticleer, for "an hour by Shrewsbury clock." But as Neal in his charcoal sketches happily says, "It's monous hot, and talking makes it monouser." So I left the Chanticleer, and cock-crowing, and walked on the eastern portico, to cool myself.

When I came back, things were going on quite temperately, Webster, Wright, Tallmadge and Rice talking the matter over, in a cooler and more soothing manner than Mr. Strange had been doing.

Rice took very good common sense ground. The deposits act of 1836 is, by the deliberate sense of Congress, to remain the law of the land, and it was the duty of Congress to make it as applicable to the present emergency, by proper amendments, as possible. Certainly! He was for accommodating present legislation, to the existing laws of the land, as exponents of the declared will of the country.

Wright then offered an amendment to Webster's amendment, viz. to strike out the latter, and insert a provision, repealing, in effect, the whole of the Deposit Act of 1836. This was a bold stroke.

Clay of Kentucky thought it at least mainly just to leave it. He boldly proposed to place the whole of the public revenue, unchecked, at the mercy of the Executive. It was another form of Mr. Buchanan's Bill. He called it a "thrice dead" and Niles had found fault with that expression. Why the Senator himself was dead. He died in April, 1834, now lies in State, and is to be interred on the 4th of March, 1839. His career had been brilliant, and his epitaph would declare him to be deeply regretted by his political friends. It would declare him to have served ably as Post Master of New Haven, and as having distinguished himself as the over-thrower of the doctrine of instruction in the Senate. Peace to his name! (This was given much better than Fessenden's, of course.) Mr. Clay then went on to show that the Sub-Treasury was not a new thing, and that it was very occasionally enumerated its different deaths

during this session of Congress, not forgetting, I think, yesterday. He then went on to show the unsoundness of the proposed amendment of Wright. He was in favor of letting the deposits act stand and of removing the interdictions, restriction and disabilities, at present existing, for a time at least. This was the next thing to a Bank of the United States.

Niles said he meant to stand on great principles. He would not cling to the wreck of a broken system. He was for Wright's proposition and was for standing on the 1789 platform. There could be no danger of inequality in this, in his opinion. He thought the fact that this would place the whole finances of the country under Executive control, was all humbug. There was much more to be dreaded, he thought, from bank politics and aspiring politicians.

As to the playful part of Clay's speech, Niles said he was not dead, he might be found to be alive and kicking, he said, for another session, as that Senator would find. As to the epitaph on Niles was quite funny. As to Clay's saying State instructions, he thought Clay's disposal of a Chief Magistrate which he held at one time in his hands, was a direct controversion of the instructions and wishes of his own State. He then undertook to give, epitaphically, Mr. Clay's career, availing that that had been one long struggle to obtain the Presidency. He recapitulated the different defeats, in this career, and said he was now again alive and kicking, though three times killed off, and his eyes again on the same goal.

I told you, answered Mr. Clay, that the Senator would not confess himself to be dead, he was alive and as witty as ever, and contributing as much as ever to his (Mr. Clay's) and the whole Senate's amusement.

Mr. Clay then explained the circumstances of the Kentucky Presidential instructions. He was then a Representative of three Counties there, which instructed him to vote for Adams, and not a Senator, and of course not to be instructed by the State Legislature.

There was a good deal of fine sarcasm and delicate retort upon Niles, in this speech, which I cannot transfer to paper. He drew a very correct and admirably true likeness of this Connecticut Senator, after which I believe there could hardly be any doubt as to where the advantage lay, in this little war of wit.

Benton said a few words in favor of Mr. Wright's last amendment.

Senior opposed it decisively and in most peremptory terms.

Crutenden opposed it. The deposit act had never been a favorite of his, but he should vote against its repeal, as it would leave the revenue entirely unprotected.

Tallmadge thought it the most extraordinary proposition yet made, by any one. His colleague, (Wright), now proposed to repeal the bill which was his own offspring. The same was the fact with regard to Benton, who now favors this most monstrous proposition. He then read, to show that it had been the professed policy of Gen. Jackson to keep the Executive as completely as possible divested of all discretion as to the keeping, management and disbursement of the finances. This exposure of the gross inconsistency betrayed by Wright and Benton, in this proposition was admirably carried out by the Senator from New York.

Tallmadge was followed by Strange, who talked awhile, and then there was a desultory debate, in which all the former speakers on this point participated.

Clay made a few more remarks in opposition to the amendment, and Young followed a la Strange.

The question on Wright's amendment was then taken, and decided as follows:

YEAS 26. NAYS 21.

So here is another Sub-Treasury project!

The Senate adjourned before the final question could be taken on Mr. Wright's general proposition. It was ordered to be engrossed.

There was last night a most amusing turn out of the Callithumpian Band of this city, who burned the Sub-Treasury in due form. They marched in torch-light, with a black coffin, emblematical of the defunct bill, with a head morther, whose pious groans were occasionally very heartrending and edifying. A vast mass of people attended the obsequies, which took place at the begin of the usual, where the coffin was deposited under a discharge of FOURTEEN midnight guns, one for every vote defeating the odious measure. After these ceremonies, the whole assembly separated in perfect calmness and good order.

A little speck of Texas from Mr. Adams, and the Army Bill the rest of the day, still recess. Two special orders in the evening. An uninteresting day, upon the whole, in that body.

RECEIVED.

Deaths in the City of Bangor for the week ending Saturday, June 30th, 1838.

June 30th. Ellen Maria, daughter of Mr. John A. French, 10 yrs and 7 mos.

J. WING, City Undertaker.

At Troy, N. Y., Joseph Priestley Allen Esq. of Charlemont, Mass., son of Hon. M. C. Allen, of Northfield, 41.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF BANGOR.

2d. Arrived: Clara, N. Regd. Quinsey.

Schoer Ajax, Vexes, New York.

3d. Sailed: John, On, 1838.

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NEWSPAPERAR



